

MONACO.

Prince Albert, born November 13, 1848; succeeded his father, Prince Charles III., September 10, 1889; married (1) to Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, September 21, 1869;¹ (2) to Alice Duchess-Dowager de Richelieu. Son by first wife, Prince Louis, born July 12, 1870.

Monaco is a small Principality in the Mediterranean, surrounded since 1860 by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 968 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1715 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antony I., heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Thorigny, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. Antony I died in 1731, Louise Hippolyte reigning only ten months and dying in 1732. She was succeeded by her husband under the name of Jacques I., who also succeeded Antony I. as Duc de Valentinois, and was in his turn succeeded by his son Honorius III. This Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1792, and died in 1795. In 1814 the Principality was re-established, but placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna (1815).

In 1848 Mentone and Rocca-bruna revolted, and declared themselves free towns; in 1861 Charles III. ceded his rights over them to France, and the Principality thus became geographically an *enclave* of France, when the Sardinian garrison was withdrawn and the Protectorate came to an end.

The Prince is an absolute ruler, there being no elective representation within the Principality. The administration is entrusted to a Governor-General with a Secretary-General and a Secretary of State. There is a consultative State Council of 5 members appointed by the Prince. Municipal administration is in the hands of a *maire* and 2 assistants with a Commission of 5 members, all appointed by the Prince.

In 1819 the Government adopted the French Codes and a Court of First Instance, as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. A Court of Appeal is constituted by the Prince's appointment of two Paris judges who act as such when necessary.

The Principality has its own coinage which is current since 1876 in all the States of the Latin Union; it also issues its own separate postage-stamps.

The area is eight square miles. Population, 1900, 15,180. Towns: Monaco, 3,292; La Condamine, 6,218; Monte Carlo, 3,794.

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained. The value of the commerce of the Principality is not stated. Imports are coal and wine; olive oil, oranges, citrons, and perfumes are exported. The industries and trade are unimportant, and the revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables. The annual grant for the concession is 70,000*l.*, in 1917 it will be 80,000*l.*, in 1927 90,000*l.*, and in 1937 100,000*l.*

Consul-General for Monaco in London.—Th. Lumley.

British Consul.—Alexander Macmillan (residing at Nice).

British Vice-Consul.—J. W. Keogh (residing at Monaco).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

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¹ The religious marriage was annulled by the Apostolic See on January 3, 1880, and the civil marriage declared dissolved by decree of the reigning Prince on July 28, 1880.